

Selected Poetry.

A Baby Rhyme.
So new the kiss, so new the bliss
Of baby fingers tender—
A weight so warm upon the arm,
A sleepy, breathing splendor;
Of baby bird, sleep in thy nest,
Dear, warm wee bird, sleep in thy nest.

Two hands clasped fast, two lids downcast,
(Eyes—brown or blue, which, mother)—
A heart as white as flowers at night,
Moon-kissed that kiss each other;
Like birds at rest, so thou in nest
Sleep, baby-bird, sleep in thy nest.

So white the earth grew at thy birth,
(Thy tiny feet were whiter)
So light the fall of snow o'er all,
(Thy warm home-nest was lighter!)
O, baby, rest, in folded nest,
And sleep, sweet bird, within such nest.

But, baby dear, it is so queer,
Sometimes this world is clouded
And grey, and grey, beneath the day,
It looks like fritz shrouded.
But, little guest, sleep in thy nest,
Nor know the rest—sleep in thy nest.

And over thee, all warm, I see
Two tear-bright eyes bend softly;
And folded fast, upon thee cast,
Are kisses falling softly.
Then, bird at rest, within the nest,
Sleep well, sleep well—sleep in the nest.

O, tiny thing, without a wing,
O, bird with song yet hidden;
The guests with glees would welcome thee
To life's feast later bidden;
And while the West calls day to rest,
We say, dear bird, sleep in thy nest.

Humorous.

SULPHURIC ACID.—A verdant Irish girl, just arrived, was sent to an intelligence office by the Commissioner of Emigration, to find a place at service. She was sent to a restaurant, where "stout help" was wanted, and while in conversation with the proprietor, he took occasion to light his cigar by igniting a locofoco match on the sole of his boot. As soon as the girl saw this, she ran away half frightened to death, and when she reached the intelligence office she was almost breathless.

"Why, what is the matter with you?" said the proprietor, seeing her rush in with such confusion.

"Oh! sure, sur, but ye've sent me to the old nick himself in human form."

"What do you mean—has he dared to insult 'a' help?" from my office?" inquired the man.

"Yes sur," returned the girl—"he's the old nick."

"What did he do to you?"—tell me, I'll fix him for it," said he, quite exasperated.

"Why, sur, whilst I was talking to him about the wages, he turned up the bottom of his fut, and wid a splinter in his finger, sur, he jist give one stroke, and the fire flew out of his fut and burned the stick, and he lighted his cigar wid it, right afore my own face! He's the old nick, sure, sur!"

SOME time since a bright little fellow was shipped on board a hermaphrodite brig, and his opposition to the step was very decided. He remonstrated, and begged, and entreated, but all in vain. At last, when all other means had failed, he came to the chief director with a long face, to urge his objections.

"So you don't want to go in the brig?" said the director.

"No sir."

"Why not?"

"I want to go in a big ship."

"But everything will be done for you in the brig and you will be perfectly happy there."

"Well there's something in the Testament against my going in a brig," said the boy, brightening up with a new idea.

"What is that?" asked the director, somewhat surprised.

"Why, it says," continued the youngster, with a broad grin, "that nobody can serve two masters, and I don't want to go in a two-master, either."

The boy was allowed to stand his chance for a ship.

"O, I'm dead! I'm dead!" blubbered a little fellow the other day, as he ran into the house.

"What's the matter my dear?" inquired the affrighted mother.

"O, I ran against a fence and stuck a knot-hole in my trousers."

The Grizzly Bear.
Concerning this terrible animal, we find in the American Agriculturist an article from which we make the following extracts:
"The grizzly is the largest and most ferocious of our bears, and is an animal, unless one is well armed, and a good shot, had better be avoided, for when hungry, or if angered, it will attack man or beast. Although so savage, bears will not trouble a sleeping person, and hunters knowing this, feign sleep when they cannot otherwise escape. An old fellow who lives in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is well known to travellers. He lives alone, and has his excitement in fighting grizzlies and Indians. One day he was out hunting, and seeing a young bear, he shot it. Before he could reload his rifle, the mother bear, who was concealed by some bushes, was upon him. The hunter immediately dropped and remained as quiet as if he were dead; the old bear nosed round him a while, and finding that he did not stir, left him to look after her wounded cub. The hunter, after she had been gone a while, looked up to see if it was all right. The bear saw the motion, and came back; but he escaped."

That these ferocious monsters are seldom attacked, or even encountered, with safety, is well proven by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who writes as follows from the Wind River Valley, Rocky Mountains:

"After our camp had been pitched on Bear Creek, we sallied out to gather some of the cherries, gooseberries and currants that grew in abundance about the camp. Mr. Crutcher, the guide, Major Gordon, and several others of our party, accompanied by a number of soldiers, repaired to the creek near by, and began eating the fruit with which his banks were lined. Presently Major Gordon's attention being attracted by a peculiar noise near him, he called to Mr. Crutcher, and asked who the man on the right was. Crutcher gave one look, a shout of 'Bear! bear!' and beat a hasty retreat."

"Standing on his hind feet, and drawing the limbs through his mouth with his paws, was a monster Rocky Mountain grizzly bear. All hands at once retreated to a respectful distance, and we were discussing how we should attack the bear, when a shot rang out on the air, followed by a crashing of bushes, and cries of 'Help, help.' Rushing forward, we witnessed a terrific conflict. It appears that at the time of our discovery of the bear and his retreat, a private soldier of the cavalry, named Eugene Lambert, was so near the animal he could almost lay his hand upon him. Deeming flight impossible—though it is probable the bear had not yet seen him—Lambert, who was armed with a carbine, took deliberate aim, and fired. The bear was standing with his breast towards the soldier at the time, and the shot was well delivered before the foreleg; but scarcely had the rifle cracked when the monster, uttering a terrific growl, rushed upon the unfortunate man. But little of the struggle could be seen, on account of the thickness of the bushes, nor could any one fire for the closeness of the combatants. The bear had closed with Lambert; and although the poor man's cries were pitiful, we could render him no assistance. Over and over they rolled on the ground, crushing the brambles, and even shaking the young trees in their struggle, until at last the bear was seen to suddenly release his hold of Lambert, and limp away. All this occurred in less time than it has taken to tell it. We at once picked up the poor soldier, and found him insensible and completely covered with blood. Near him lay the bear, quite dead; and on opening the brute, we found that Lambert's first shot had pierced to the heart. With the aid of water from the brook we revived the soldier, and bore him bleeding to the camp. Having no surgeon, a soldier of the name of Wiggins, who had once served as a hospital steward for some time, aided by Major Gordon, proceeded to examine the unfortunate man's wounds. The cheek was laid open near the temple, and the flesh on the back, near the left shoulder, had been torn. In addition to these wounds, Lambert, in defending himself, had thrust his hand in the bear's mouth, and it was badly crushed. A more pitiable object than the wounded man could not be imagined. After repeated applications of cold water, the blood was stanchied and the wounds sewed up. No one thought he could live, but Lambert declared he would speedily get well. During the evening three bears came down and sat on bluffs near our camp; but, as the soldiers said, we had not lost any grizzlies, and so did not attack them. It was a sad night in camp, owing to the unfortunate adventure of the afternoon. Nevertheless, we managed to cut up and eat a good part of the bear."

A Terrible Cat and Rat Story.
The following was given to me by a farmer living near Peru, as a veritable truth, to the best of my ability: "He was sitting in his barn silently engaged in mending an old harness, when he observed his favorite cat Tom cautiously approaching an opening between two barrels. Tom squatted near the point of observation; his tail moving with majestic slowness, his ears set forward inquiringly, while his body glided nearer and nearer to the opening. Suddenly he shot forward like a black bolt of lightning, and as quickly back again, bringing with him a huge rat. The rat struggled violently and squealed terribly, but Tom laughed, his long, black tail proudly perpendicular. Tom laughed before he was out of the woods, for the terrible screams of his victim called a whole regiment of rats to the rescue. They rushed in upon Tom from every point of the compass, too swift and too numerous to be counted. Tom was surprised out of his discretion and sprang up three feet from the floor, with a rat holding to each hind leg, and the rest eager for him to come down. He came down, of course, and then began a most fearful struggle. Tom swore terribly (in cat-Latin), furious fell his blows. The rats fought in silence, except when Tom's sharp teeth met under the backbone of some luckless wretch. Tom was losing ground; the pressure was too great for him; he was down, two or three clinging to each leg, half a dozen at his throat, and rats swarming all over him. At this critical moment an Amazon cat, with her two grown kittens, leaped from the hay-mow, and pitched in for Tom. This timely reinforcement soon ended the struggle. Tom limped away, bleeding freely, but the dead and dying victims of his prowess were no less than thirteen, besides the wounded that escaped, no prisoners taken."

Equalty Life Insurance Company, of Virginia.

REASONS why every one should insure in the Equality Life Insurance Company, of Virginia:

1st. It is more liberal to the Insurers than any other company, and will eventually become purely mutual and belong to the insured.

2d. It circulates its money amongst its patrons, who are the insured. Consequently they are continually getting the benefit of the rapid accumulation of the Company, the money being invested by the Board of Directors amongst the insured.

3d. The loans of this Company are as liberal as other companies who declare dividends at the end of the second, third and fourth years, but this Company at the end of the first and every year.

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16th. The loans of this Company are as liberal as other companies who declare dividends at the end of the second, third and fourth years, but this Company at the end of the first and every year.

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Rhodes' Ground Gypsum.
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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
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19-11

Greenville & Columbia Railroad.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Columbia, January 15th, 1870.
ON and AFTER WEDNESDAY, January 19th, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sunday excepted, connecting with Night Train on South Carolina Road, up and down, and with Night Train on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Road going South:

Leave Columbia.....7 00 a m
" Newberry.....8 40 a m
" Abbeville.....10 10 a m
" Anderson.....11 30 a m
" Greenville.....12 30 p m
" Charleston.....1 45 p m
Arrive Columbia.....4 45 p m

Leave Columbia.....5 50 p m
Arriving at Columbia.....4 45 a m

The Camden Train
Will continue to run the following schedule:
Tri-Weekly.
(Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.)
Arrive at Columbia 11 00 a m. Leave 1 45 p m
Daily (Sundays Excepted).
Leave Camden 6 35 a m. Arrive Greenville 3 20 a m
Kingville 3 15 p m. Arrive Greenville 3 20 a m
H. T. PEASE,
General Superintendent.

Charleston, Columbia & Augusta R. R.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Columbia, S. C., January 15, 1870.
ON and after TO-DAY, an Accommodation Train will run as follows:

Leave Columbia.....6 15 p m
" Newberry.....7 45 p m
" Abbeville.....9 15 p m
" Anderson.....10 45 p m
" Greenville.....12 15 p m
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CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAROLINA FERTILIZER.
THE "CAROLINA FERTILIZER" is made from the Phosphates of South Carolina, and is pronounced by various chemists, one of the best Manures known, only inferior to Peruvian Guano in its fertilizing properties. These Phosphates are the remains of extinct land and sea animals, and possess qualities of the greatest value to the Agriculturist. We annex the analysis of Professor Shepard:

ANALYSIS OF CAROLINA FERTILIZER, personally selected:		LABORATORY OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Moisture expelled at 212° F.	16 70	Equivalent to 11 27 Soluble Phosphate of Lime.	16 70
Organic Matter, with some water of combination expelled at a low red heat.	16 50	Equivalent to 13 48 Insoluble (bone).	16 50
Fixed Ingredients.	60 80		
Ammonia.	2 60		
Phosphoric Acid—Soluble.	6 96		
Insoluble.	6 17		
Sulphuric Acid.	13 13		
Sulphate of Potash.	11 01		
Sulphate of Soda.	3 50		
Sulphate of Lime.	11 06		
On the strength of these results, I am glad to certify to the superiority of the CAROLINA FERTILIZER, examined.			
We will furnish this excellent FERTILIZER to planters and others at \$60 per ton of 2,000 lbs.		C. U. SHEPARD, JR.	

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SOLUBLE MANURES, AND SULPHURIC ACID,
MANUFACTURED AT CHARLESTON.

UNDER the direction of Dr. M. A. PRATT, Chemist for the Sulphuric Acid and Super-Phosphate Company.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHORIC ACID, in the form of SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, or DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE, is the basis of all good Fertilizers, and these are valuable in the ratio of Soluble Phosphate of Lime which is in them.

The immense deposits of Phosphate of Lime which were discovered in 1867 in South Carolina, by Dr. PRATT, consists mainly of Insoluble Phosphate of Lime, which is made available as a Fertilizer by being ground to powder, and reduced by Sulphuric Acid to such a condition as to make its insoluble phosphate soluble in water, and thus made capable of being taken up by growing plants. The insoluble Phosphate found in any commercial Fertilizer is of no more value to the plant than the original Phosphate rock. The greater the proportion of the Soluble Phosphate which any Fertilizer contains, the less the quantity required per acre, and consequently the cheapest Fertilizer is that containing the highest per cent of Soluble Phosphate.

Impressed with these truths, the SULPHURIC ACID AND SUPER-PHOSPHATE COMPANY have erected at Charleston the first extensive Acid Chambers south of Baltimore, and are able to offer to planters the Highest per cent of Soluble Phosphate of Lime known in any market.

Their Fertilizers are offered under two forms:

1. ETIWAN NO. 1.—Pure Soluble Phosphate, guaranteed to contain 24 per cent of Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, \$60 per ton, 10 per cent. discount for cash.

2. ETIWAN NO. 2.—Peruvian Super-Phosphate, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Dissolved Bone Phosphate, and 14 to 16 per cent of Ammonia, with a sufficient addition of Peruvian Guano to adapt it to all Crops, \$70 per ton, 10 per cent. discount for cash.

WE ALSO OFFER
DISSOLVED BONE, of high grade, for planters or manufacturers, who may desire to mix into any other compost, and we suggest that this is the best and cheapest method for manufacturers to transport the Sulphuric Acid contained in the mixture. Will be sold at a fixed rate for each per cent.

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WM. M. BIRD & CO'S
VESTAL OIL, FOR ILLUMINATING.
PUT UP IN
FIVE AND TEN GALLON PACKAGES,
FOR FAMILY USE.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
SAFETY GUARANTEED!!
BURNS LONGER THAN ORDINARY OIL, AND ABOVE ALL, IS PERFECTLY SAFE. Read what Professor SHEPARD says:

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Messrs. Wm. M. Bird & Co: GENTLEMEN—I have examined the sample of Vestal Oil sent by you, and determined the 'fire point,' i. e., the temperature at which the oil becomes inflammable, to be above 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The United States standard requires 110 degrees Fahrenheit. As the 'fire point' of this Oil is 20 degrees Fahrenheit above the required standard, the Oil is to be regarded as safe, and thus supplies a great want of the Community. Very respectfully,
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NO. 203 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
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Increase Your Crops and Improve Your Lands, by using
PHENIX GUANO,
Imported by us direct from the Phoenix Islands, South Pacific Ocean.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s
MANIPULATED GUANO
Prepared at Savannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., which has proved to be the best MANURE IN USE.

Guano, Salt and Plaster Compound,
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For Sale for Cash or on Time, by
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For further information, address as above for circular, or subscribe to Southern Agriculturist, published by W. C. Macmurphy & Co., at Augusta and Savannah, Ga., at \$10. per annum.

DAVID & STRADLEY,
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C. CLAVIUS & WITTE,
NORTH EAST CORNER OF FRASER'S WHARF
ON CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,
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Watches sent to any part of the country.
SILVER HUNTING WATCHES FROM
FIFTEEN DOLLARS AND UPWARD.
GENTS
Gold Hunting Watches from \$50 and Upward.
Gold Hunting Watches from \$25 and Upward.
AMERICAN WATCHES
OF ALL KINDS.
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
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OUR ASSORTED CANDY is put up in
35 and 60 Pound Boxes, suitable for
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WARRANTED
Perfectly Pure and
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Being free from Terra Albe or Marble Dust,
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CRUSHED SUGAR.